The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,561.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 55
—— including postage..... „ 78
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 28
—— including postage ..... „ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town .. „ 16
—— including postage ..... „ 21 0
Foreign mails, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
—— including postage..... „ 7 14
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Per Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. $ 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. „ 0 2 As. per
Every line, and each repetition counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences..... Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JACOB—February 19th, at Alnoor, the wife of Captain William Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

VAKIL—February 21st, at Lohar Chall, the wife of Narayan Vasudeo Vakil, Esq., of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MORRIS—January 15th, at Inniscorra, Cork, Ireland, the wife of George Morris, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

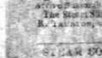
BOGLE—HIGGINS—February 16th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Vepery, by the Rev. Father J. C. D'Souza, Mr. William Bogle, P. W. Collector of Mr. Conductor D. Booth, D. P. W., to Miss Martha Cecilia Higgins, niece of Mrs. and Mr F. A. Ferrier.

DEATH.

WARD—February 19th, at Bangalore, Colin, infant son of the Rev. Stephen Ward.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
Arrives at ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY AND BEN-GAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Steam Ship "MUDA" 800 Tons, Captain CAIRD, will be despatched to the above ports about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOWARD & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 19th February 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the next two ensuing months:—

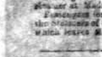
March 1st, 6th, 14th, 20th, and 28th.
April 3rd, 14th, 20th, and 28th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE T. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th February 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "SALSETTE," (1,401 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain FARISH, will be despatched from Aden and not from BOMBAY, the 16 March, at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Freight to Suez, £7 per ton.

Specie will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 15 instant.

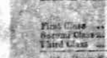
Bills of Lading for Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, having due regard to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Godowns at Mazagon on Saturday the 9th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, which will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely on the day previous to sailing.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MEU," (1,200 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain HOCKEN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd March at 9-30 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Suez and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, 27th instant. No brokerage will be allowed to any Agent of Opiums for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office before 10 A. M. on the 28th instant.

GEORGE T. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1867.

Bill of Lading for Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, having due regard to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
(Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.)
WILL SAIL 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bombay frigate-built Ship "THE TWEED," late "PUNJAUB," I. N., 1745 Tons register, A 1, at Lloyds for 14 years, will sail as above. This fine Vessel being one of the fastest sailers offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers. As a limited quantity of Cargo only can be taken, application should be made at once to

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LIMITED).
Bombay, 11th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship *The Tweed*

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)
To sail about 1st proximo.

THE new Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," A. 1, 14 years at Lloyds, 1,366 Tons register, JAMES H. BALLIE, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Dilawur*.

Bombay, 19th February 1867.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR CARRIAGES.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is prepared to receive TENDERS for the erection of 25 damaged Carriages, the Contractors supplying the Timber &c. for the damaged parts.

The Carriages can be seen, and forms of Tenders can be had, on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla Works.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for erecting Carriages" must be lodged at this Office on the 1st March next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

OVERLAND.—Real MOCHA COFFEE, in hermetically-sealed tins. This Coffee will be found of superior quality, being roasted in closed cylinders; by which process the fine aroma of the Berry (completely lost by the system of drying in an open vessel pursued by "country" Cooks) is entirely preserved.

A fresh consignment now on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

CUMBERLAND HOTEL, 42, Falkland Road, one minute's walk from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. This Hotel has been furnished and laid out to meet the wants of the public in general. The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, and at moderate prices. Excellent accommodation for Gentlemen and Families. The Billiard Room is well-ventilated. Billiard Room in Bombay. Food every evening.

J. HIND & H. WEINSTRAUB,
Bombay, 21st February 1867. Proprietors.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY the 6th March at 3 P. M., to receive a Statement of Affairs and to decide as to the advisability of winding up or reconstructing the Association.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER LIMITED.—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Old Court House Street, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., the following resolutions were passed:—

"That Half-yearly General Meetings be held in the month of August of each year, at which the Directors will report on the state of the Company's affairs and position; and should the Directors deem it advisable they will recommend sub interim dividends. Clause 31 of the Company's Articles of Association to be altered accordingly."

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th March, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the above Resolution. By order of the Directors,

J. J. COGSWELL,
Calcutta, 12th February 1867. Manager.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Liquidators on WEDNESDAY the Sixth day of March at 11 A. M. for the following purposes:—

1st. To consider and adopt some Resolution having reference to the forfeiture of such Shares as shall not then have paid the Second Call.

2nd. To hold the name of James George Smith, Esq., (partner in Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company) to the list of Liquidators, instead of C. E. Dodwell, Esq.

Bombay, 21st February 1867. For Liquidators.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS' ESTATE.—We hereby give NOTICE that MR. RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE, who under the authority of a Power of Attorney signed for the late Firm of Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, has been appointed Manager of this Estate, and we request that all Communications may be addressed to him.

STEWART CARTWRIGHT.
H. E. ASTLEY.
JEHANGHEER RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1867.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS' ESTATE.—CREDITORS of Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS are hereby requested to lodge their Claims, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned; and Debtors to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their Debts forthwith.

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 7 Church Street, Bombay, 21st February 1867.

MR. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

IF WILLIAM KERR, formerly of Woolwich, and was at Khandalla in 1860, will address to THOMAS GLENTON, at Charlton, Woolwich, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person furnishing proof of the said WILLIAM KERR being living or dead will be rewarded.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipts of the payment of the First and Second Calls.

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and of THE IMPERIAL BANKING & TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The Liquidators of the above named Company have appointed WEDNESDAY the 27th day of February instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at their Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, to settle the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Company made out and left by them at their said Office.

If no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary by the persons included in such list at the time and place aforesaid, the same will be settled by the said Liquidators including them in the charter and for the number of shares stated in such list.—Dated 13th February 1867.

A. C. BRIDGE,
F. STANGER LEATHES,
JEHANGHIER RUSTOMJEE MODY, } Liquidators.

NOTICE.—In accordance with Section XXXVI. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, NOTICE is hereby given that the AUDIT of the MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS for the year 1866 will commence on the 21st proximo at the Office of the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

Copies of the Accounts to be audited will be OPEN in the Municipal Commissioner's Office during office hours, for seven days before the commencement of the Audit, to the inspection of all persons interested.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February 1867.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promptly executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
5 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal.—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics ..... } Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.
Mathematics ..... } Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mr. Allan Gonnal, M. A.
French ..... } Mons H. Dupont, P. A.
Mons H. A de Joannis, M. A.
Dr. Heimann.
German ..... } Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, } Mr. C. Sutton.
History, Geography, &c. } Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing ..... } Mr. H. Wright.
Certificated Master in Art.
Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bull, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education. Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAS, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—D. F. W.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—A Visitor for Valentine's Day.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—The Mail is in.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Amenities of the Bombay Civil Service.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—The Promoters' Song.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—(Our Gems from the) Advertisements (Page)!

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—A Double Acrostic.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Our own Complete Letter Writer.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Light House Reflections.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Lecture of Miss Mary Carpenter.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—To Mazagon Shareholders.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 33, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICE.—Received this day, Overland, the following NEW and VERY SUPERIOR GOODS:—

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S.

Ladies' Black Kid, Elastic, Military heel'd Boots.
Do. do. do. double soled do.
Children's do. do. ses heel'd do.
Do. Patent Strap Elastic Fronts, to button.
Do. do. do. Gilt Buckles.

GENTLEMEN'S.

Gent's Kid, Elastic, Patent Golosh Boots, Dress.
Do. Patent do. Emperor do. do.
Do. Kid do. Plain Calf Golosh do. Walking
Do. do. do. do. Mock Button do.
Do. Shoes assorted.
2 and 3 Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—HOLDERS of ALLOTMENT LETTERS are requested to lodge the same for registration at the Office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle.

F. B. BEHRAM'S SONS & Co.,
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th February 1867.

MRS. J. NURSE, Midwife, begs to announce that she has REMOVED to No. 3 NOWLAND STREET, Mazagon.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co. CALCUTTA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 31st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENE, KILBURN & Co.,
Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, on MONDAY the Fourth day of March 1867, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when with the view to an immediate return of Rupees One Hundred per Share on all the Shares of the Company to the Shareholders, and of a further return so soon as other Capital of the Company can be realized, the following Special Resolutions will be proposed:—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochkaw, A. Viegas, and Sorabjee Frommurze be appointed Liquidators without any remuneration.

3rd. That the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the immoveable Property, Fixtures, Machinery, Plant, Stock-in-Trade, the sum of Rs. 55,000 in cash, and the business and good-will of the Company to the Viegas Slip and Foundry Company (LIMITED) for the purchase of such Transfer and Sale 3,000 fully paid up Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each in such last mentioned Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE, FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd February 1867.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged by the addition of a spacious wing for a public room suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is the Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M., but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb. 1867.

MADAME BOUCHE begs to announce to her Friends and Patrons that she has re-joined the Theatre in Grant Road for the Evening of FRIDAY, March 1st, being the last night of the present Opera Season. Madame Bouche feels sure that on this, the last, occasion of her appearance in Bombay, her exertion to please the Public will not be forgotten.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
BYCULLA CLUB,
FRIDAY, 1st MARCH,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MADAME BOUCHE.
THE FAVOURITA OPERA
"DON PASQUALE,"
FOLLOWED BY THE SECOND ACT OF
"UN BALLO IN MASCHERA"
ALSO THE BALLET
"IDA RAPITA."

Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and of MADAME BOUCHE, Hope Hall Hotel.

Dress Circle and Stalls..... Rs. 10
Gallery..... „ 5

WE beg to announce that we have commenced Business from the 20th inst. as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and trust by a strict attention to the interests of Constituents to merit and obtain a fair share of public favour.

WEEKLY SALES on WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.—for any goods offering.

Special and liberal arrangements entered into with Gentlemen proceeding to England or otherwise breaking up their Establishments.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.
19 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

A LADY is desirous of taking charge of one or two YOUNG CHILDREN in a Family where she could obtain a comfortable quiet Home and moderate Remuneration for her services. Reference to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for ladies and gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Ivory Studs, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Belanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	23	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	6 to 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonge or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOIS'S „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Do be	2	12
FRANCOIS'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to 4	0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAN'S long Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	6	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	7	5
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... Per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Gear Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	6	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	15	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Scarborough Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Powhatan Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATES' Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	10	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Canal Bags	10	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to 30	0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	40	80
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	10
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd.	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to 26	0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz.	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces	each	2 12
Guryot's French Contab	„	2 12
Sponges and Bags		4 0
Hat Bands		1 0
Slippers, Patent Kid Soles		2 0
Morning Dressing Gowns	each	30 0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House. Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nantiles, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

SILK DRESSES FOR MORNING AND EVENING WEAR.—PATTERNS POST FREE.—J. SWEET & Co. have just received per Overland Steamer a Parcel of the above (in all the new colours). Full Dress Rs. 45 upwards. Also Rich Moire Antiques from Rs. 85.

An assortment of Black French Lace Squares, from Rs. 14 to 18; ditto Rotondes Rs. 17 to 22.

Inspection of the above respectfully solicited.

8, Church Street, Bombay.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all Classes of Machinery.

Ships Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any states of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN have THIS DAY removed their STUDIO to No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers in verification thereof to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. GHELLABHOY HEERJEE & Co., (Agents) No. 1, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY the 6th March next, at 2 P. M.:

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December last.

2nd. To elect two Directors who resign by rotation and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appointan Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th February 1867.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from THIS DAY, to the day of the Meeting.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market continues extremely dull; no transactions reported.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
1,20,000	4,000	8		Bank of Bengal	7,000 per share.
30,40,000	1,000	100	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	2050 ex div.
7,00,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Free Bank	91 per sh.
1,00,000	20	20	10 p c	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	60 per share.
5,00,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Union Bank	66 per share.
2,00,000	250	250	8	Chartered Bank of India & China	184 per share.
4,00,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India & China	189 per share.
3,00,000	200	75	.....	China Bank of Commerce	12½ per share.
2,00,000	500	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	35 ex-div.
1,50,00,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
2,00,000	500	500	8	Delhi and London Bank	No quotations.
80,00,000	250	200	.....	Indian Commercial Bank	
1,00,000	100	100	.....	London & China Bank	11 p share.
2,50,000	1,000	1,000	15	Mercantile Bank of India	80 p. p. ex-d.
1,00,000	250	125	5 p c	National Bank of India	
	250	250	.....	Oriental Bank Corporation	120 per sh
1,00,000	100	100	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	75 p ct pm. ex-di.
1,00,000	100	100	.....	Royal Bank of India	98 per share.
1,00,000	250	100	.....	Universal Bank of India	60 per share. [ni

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1,00,000	100	10		Bengal Credit Mobilier	40 per sh.
2,50,000	500	100	8 p c	Bombay Government Securities	
				Bombay Loan, Credit & Financial Association	66 to 67 p. share.
2,00,000	100	15	.....	India and China	42 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

10,00,000	5,000	.....		Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,300 p. s.
2,50,000	1,000	75	10 p c	Elphinstone Land Co.	500 per share.
4,00,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do.	175 to 180 p. s.
4,00,000	1,000	100	.....	Worli Land Co.	160 p. s.
1,00,000	100	100	.....	Howard Land Investment Co.	45 per share
1,00,000	100	100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	300 p. sh.
2,00,000	1,000	10 p c		Port Canning Co.	200 per share.
1,00,000	8,000	.....		United Victoria Colaba Land Co.	1,130 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

	3,000	.....		Bombay Ship Co.	1,700
1,50,000	2,000	20		Bo. Coast and Inland Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
80,000	100	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	1,015 per share.
	100	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,850 to 8 5.
12,50,000	1,000	.....		Financial Assn. of Vegetable Patent Ship & Boat Co.	325 per share.
1,00,000	200	.....		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
1,20,000	1,000	.....		Western India Steam Nav. Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				G. I. P. Railway Consolidated stock	223 per sh.
2,50,000	500	5 p ct.		Do. New 250 shares	
2,50,000	250	5 p ct.		Do.	No quotations.
1,00,000	100	5 p ct.		Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months sight	Rs. 11 12, 83.
Do. Private	4 Do. do.	Rs. 11 14/16 to 15/16.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	Rs. 0 0 to 2 0. 0 0.
Do.	At sight	100.
Do.	15 days sight	99½.
Do.	10 Do. do.	1 dis.
Do.	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
Marseilles	Demand	2 p. c. nominal.
China	Bank Bills	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Stock	Rs. Transfer Loans		Rs. 98½
" " Ditto	" Loan 1853-54		" 99.
" " Do.	" Do. 1854-55		" 98.
" "	1842-43		" 88½
" "	1856-57		"
Five per cent. Co. Rs.	1858-59		" 103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-65		" 103
Five and a half per cent.	1865-66		" 104½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each		Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes		10-4
Spanish Dollars		2 2
Cabessa Dollars		2 2
Mexican Dollars		2 2
German Crowns		2 2
Portugal Crowns		2 2
Bar silver		10 8
Gold Leaf		16-5
Bar Gold 10 oz. English		10-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD. PER CANDY.	NEW. PER CANDY.
Bhaiwar Sevgaum	275 to 280	
Dholera	240 to 245	
Bhowngger		
Salee	235 to 240	
Broach		
Gunnewallee	235 to 240	
Hallee	235 to 240	
Khandesh	155 to 200	
Barsee		
Comptah	265 to 275	
Vingorla	235 to 240	
Veraval	170 to 180	
	NEW.	
Comptah		280 to 285
Akola		
Khandesh		275 to 280
Barsee		
Dholera		280 to 285
Bhowngger		
Hingunghat		290 to 295
Broach		285 to 290
Veraval		285 to 290

Ready Sales..... 1,200 Candies.
For Future Delivery, 3,000 Candies.
Market active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Kinlock, Lieutenant Colonel D.J., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Clarke, Captain R. T., Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Kenedy, Lieutenant Colonel M. K., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Europe.
Wyllie, Ensign A. H. C., 106th, Foot, on duty, from England.
Cousmaker, Lieutenant G., Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Bray, Lieutenant Colonel E., Assistant Adjutant General, to Poona.
Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel R. M., Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Sirsoor.
Gayer, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Bayley, Ensign, H. M.'s 33rd Foot, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Kinlock, Lieutenant Colonel D. J., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd February 1867.

Adverting to G. G. O. No. 110 of the 18th February, the following postings are made:—

Brigadier General G. P. Sealy to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

Brigadier General G. S. Montgomery to the Neemuch Brigade.

SHIPPING.

Pns.	ARRIVALS.		
33	SIR Bartle Frere (s)	Robinson	Cochin, Feb. 14.
	Godinton	Cumming	Liverpool, 14th Dec. 17.
Pns.	DEPARTURES.		
20	Flying Venus	Litten	Liverpool.
	Sedaseer	Woodward	Liverpool.
	Muslim Merchant	Nacoda	Jeddah and Hoodeeda.
	Royal Alexander	Browning	Rangoon.
	Lady Milton	Davis	Mauritius.
	Florence Nightingal	Harrison	Liverpool.
	Tilly (s)	Platts	Malabar Coast.
	Prince (s)	Dreschfield	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Brig Wagjee, Nacoda, bound to Zanzibar.
Ship John Castle, E. Jones, bound to Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

P. and O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Selantic*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Ainsore*, for Liverpool.
Ship *John and Mary*, for Hongkong.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 12th, steamer *Bengal*, ships *Monmouthshire* Seaker, *Sir George Seymour*, Gordon.

DEPARTURES.—February 13th, steamer *Catherine Apcar*, ships *Royal George*, Tobkins, *King Arthur*, Ellams, barque *Alfred*, Vereen Cole, *Argonaut* and *Active*.

FREIGHTS.

THERE has been a fair demand for tonnage during the past week, and a slight advance in rates has been established towards the close.

The following engagements have transpired since our last.

For Liverpool.—The *Indus*, *Rajna*, *Khinjee Odowjee*, *Innisfallen*, *Baron von Haustra*, *Lamcashire*, *Princess Dagmar*, and *Michael Scott* have secured part cargoes of Cotton for March loading at £2 to £2 5s. *Almora* has been fixed at 27s. 6d., *Beeston Castle* 35s. and *Pensacola* 32s. 6d. all for March loading.

For London.—The *Ridgeway* has been taken up by Government for the conveyance of invalids from Kurrachee to England, and is securing Seeds at 25s. and Cotton at 35s. per ton.

For Havre.—The *Star of the North* has obtained £2-17-6 for a full cargo of Cotton for March loading.

To-day's rates to United Kingdom are as follows:—

For London	Cotton	£1 15 0
	Seeds	£1 5 0
	Grass, &c.	£1 12 6
For Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15 0 to £2 5 0
	Seeds	£1 0 0

Bombay Saturday Review, Feb. 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a European Firm, a NATIVE CLERK, quick at figures, and a good calculator. Apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, three HOUSES, Nos. 109, 111, 112, situated in a very healthy locality at Oomercarry Jail Road. Apply to

DR. JONES NETTO.

S. S. "VENETIAN," FROM LIVERPOOL 9TH JANUARY 1867.—The CARGO of the above Vessel has been landed ex S. S. "DELHI" at the Town Custom House, and Consignees are requested to take delivery without delay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE ONLY COMPLETE CHEAP EDITION.

BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS, Pearl Edition, Fcap. 8vo. cloth, Rs. 2-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' SONGS, with Music, containing 145 Songs and Choruses, with full vocal parts and accompaniment. 4to cloth, gilt edges, Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER, from the collection of Punch by *John Leech*, Founteries, bound in two handsome volumes. Half morocco Rs. 45.

*** These contain almost the whole of the humorous social sketches contributed to Punch during many years by *John Leech*, and to which it owes much of its success.

An evening party is hardly complete without them, as the amusement they produce is inexhaustible.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

LYELL'S (Sir Charles) PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY, or the modern changes of the earth and its inhabitants, considered as illustrative of Geology. Two volumes. Volume 1 now ready. Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, by Professor D. T. Ansted, M.A. An important and interesting work. Rs. 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. Volume 54: July to December 1866. Rs. 4-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES AT ENGLISH PRICES. —The following numbers are still on sale at English Prices to clear out the stock.

Nos. 211, 3, 315, 4, quarto.
Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, octavo.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

STOLEN, the following SHARES of the BANK OF MADRAS:—

Nos. 1447, 1437, 1232, three Certificates of Rs. 1,000 each.

Nos. 4454 to 4456, one Certificate for 3 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Communications to be addressed to "A. B.," care of this Office.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March 1867, at 12 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts, and transact all other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

27 Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS OF THE STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—A distribution of PRIZES will take place, WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 5 P. M., at the Girgaum House of Vemayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq. His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, G. C. S. I. & K. C. B., will preside. Lady FRERE is kindly counted to distribute Prizes. Cards will be issued TO-DAY, but none to the Members, who are hereby requested to attend a quarter of an hour beforehand.

VISHWANATH N. MANDLICK, Secretary.

25th February 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has by an Order dated the First day of December 1866, appointed ALEXANDER THOMSON, of Bombay, Public Accountant, to be the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 23rd day of February 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CHADWICK,
} Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewry, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR SCOTTO AND MISS BANCATI

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THEIR

FAREWELL AFTERNOON CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

On which occasion they will be assisted by the following Artistes:—

Miss AMALIA JACKSON. SIGNOR PIZZIOLI.
SIGNOR COLOMBO. " RABOTTARO.
" FRANCESCONI. " ZAPPA.

To commence at 4 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, Reserve Seats..... Rs. 5
Back Seats..... " 3

To be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

કમપનીમાત કાતન પરેસ કુમપથુી (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at No. 7, Church Street, on THURSDAY, the 14th proxime, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 22nd instant, viz:—

"That the Firm for the time being, of Messrs. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., Merchants of Bombay, be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, in place of Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, resigned; and that their remuneration be the same as was received by the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons."

By order of the Board of Directors,
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Imperial Cotton Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rs. (80) Eighty per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due by them to the Company) will be made on and after the 1st of March next, at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates will be required.

તીકકચદ હોકમચદ,
i. e. TULKCHUND HOKUMCHUND,
નગીનભાઈ દયાભાઈ,
i. e. NAGINBHOY DAYABHOY,
TAPIDASS YUDUDASS.
} Liquidators

Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE.

LADIES' SEMINARY ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

THE MISSES WILLS, from their long experience in training and educating young Ladies, beg respectfully to solicit the attention of those Parents and Guardians who are desirous of giving their Children the advantage of an English Education, to their establishment at Woodvills House, Ilfracombe, which is situated on the southern shore of the Bristol Channel (and according to the Registrar General's statement) is the healthiest of the seaport towns. It is a fashionable watering-place, the climate is peculiarly salubrious and bracing, and the scenery truly picturesque. First Class Masters attend the School for the languages &c., and the unremitting solicitude for the Pupils' comforts and enjoyments, render it a happy home.—References in Ilfracombe and the neighbourhood to the Parents of Children, and also kindly permitted to

The Rev. Geo. WATERMAN, Clarendon Villas, Torr's Park.
The Rev. J. E. TAYLOR, Clarence-place.
J. HOWLAND Esq., Torr's Villa.

Also in Bombay to

R. A. PASSMORE, Esq., of Messrs. Passmore & Co., who will be happy to afford every information and particulars, as to terms &c., or by letter to the

MISSES WILLS,
Woodville House, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSE PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMEE, without the Fort walls of Bombay. Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (by order of the Mortgagees) on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March 1867:—

All that piece of freehold Land called Ceriyachavar, Doongery, Parachee and Norricoan Vaccanick, and also all that piece or leasehold Land adjoining thereto, held on a renewable Lease of 999 years at a monthly rent of Rs. 100, situate at Mahaluxmee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the Messuage, Bungalow, Stable and Premises erected and standing thereon, which said piece of Land and premises in the aggregate 12,919 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows: on the East by hilly ground belonging partly to Cowasjee Hormusjee and partly to Nowrojee Jehanghierjee Mehrjee, and on the West by the property of Cursetjee Fardoonjee and road leading to the Breach or Warden road, on the North by the land of the said Nowrojee Jehanghierjee Mehrjee, and on the South by the Garden now or lately belonging to Madhoba Hurrichundjee: the Land is entered in the Collector's Book under No. 334, and the buildings are assessed under No. 5007, Breach Candy Road.

These premises are exceedingly well situate, being on a rising ground facing the Sea, with a magnificent view of the northern part of Bombay and of the neighbouring Island of Salsette.

The buildings are very fine with spacious apartments fitted as reception and sleeping rooms in the best style, with all modern improvements at very great cost, and are perfectly suited for a first class European Hotel or Club.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. RIMINGTON or to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ALTERATION OF TRAINS SEE THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.

Ball Programmes of the newest designs.
Bills of Lading.
Bills of Exchange.
Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.
Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.
Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.
Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.
Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide.
Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

"DON PASQUALE"
BY
DONIZETTI.

Don Pasquale di Corniti, (an eccentric bachelor)	Signor Polani.
Ernesto, his nephew and heir (in love with Norina)	" Pizzioli.
Dr. Malatesta, medical adviser to Don Pasquale, but friend of Ernesto's	" Reina.
Norina, a young widow of poor but virtuous family (in love with Ernesto)	Madame Bouche.

AFTER WHICH
THE GRAND FANTASTIC BALLET,
"IDA RAPITA."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (single)	Rs. 10
Do. do. (double)	" 15
Stalls	" 8
Upper Circle	" 2

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co,

THE MEETING of the FRIENDLY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Bombay, advertised for 10-DAY, will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are required to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. B. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen;
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen;

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain. Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of F. B. CAMA & Co.

ALL CREDITORS to this ESTATE are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned without delay, accompanied with Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866.

J. BEATTIE,
T. F. PUCKETT,
JEHANGHIER RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees to the Estate.

6, Rampart Row, 23rd February 1867.

R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, on TUESDAY, 26th March, 1867, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, the Property held by private contract, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbungy, in the Havelee Pergunna of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government, together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON, at Bombay, to Mr. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 21st February 1867.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

SECOND REPRESENTATION.

TUESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY 1867.

New and Transcendant Attraction.
Perfected ATHLETIC SPORTS and Unrivalled COMICALITIES.
Daring and Startling Acts of ÆRIAL FLIGHTS on the SWINGING BAR TRAPEZE at the distance of 150 feet.
Mysterious and wonderful Feat of WALKING ON THE CEILING.
and
Host of other novelties with LIFE LEAPS, never before witnessed in Bombay.
PROFESSOR FULLER, the Champion Skaler of the World, in his entertaining beauties on the Parlour Skates, and also in his laughable and comic scene of a Novice on Skates.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class..... Rs. 5 | Second Class... Rs. 3
Third Class..... " 1

Children under ten years half price to First and Second Class only

Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade, from 10 A. M.

A number of Private Boxes fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.

Doors open at 7½, Performance to commence at 8½.

N.B.—Professor Fuller is prepared to give Private Lessons on Skating.—Six Lessons Rs. 20.

For further particulars enquire at the Mammoth Pavilion.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 25TH FEB.

INIMITABLE AND UNIQUE EXPERIMENTS OF WITCHCRAFT AND LÈGERDEMAIN.

THE ASTONISHING AND WONDER-STRIKING DECAPITATION SCENE,

EXECUTED BY PROFESSOR VANEK ONLY.

The Magic Room will be brilliantly illuminated, and the head of the decapitated will be exposed in such a manner to the public, so as to allow every one a chance of inspecting it. After an interval of 7 minutes, the head will be replaced on the body, and life restored.

GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,

Picturesque Views of America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c.

GRAND COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH-AMUSING BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	" 2
Gallery	" 1
First Class, Reserved Chairs	" 5
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	" 20

Tickets for Children under 8 years, for First and Second Class, and Gallery—half price.

First Class Numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the *Magical Theatre*, on the day of Performance, from 10 to 5.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at a quarter to 9.

JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICE.—Lady FRERE will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, THIS AFTERNOON, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Lady FRERE regrets that this will be her last opportunity of receiving Visitors before her departure for England.

GODFREY CLERK, Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, Monday, 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 13	LAHORE	Feb. 16
AGRA	Feb. 19	LONDON	Jan. 26
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 20	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Feb. 19
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 3	MALTA	Jan. 24
BANGALORE	Feb. 16	MERRUT	Feb. 19
CALCUTTA	Feb. 15	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 16
CAPE	Dec. 19	OUDH	Feb. 13
CEYLON	Jan. 31	PENANG	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 19	PUNJAUB	Feb. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SUEZ	Feb. 4
KURRACHEE	Feb 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867.

THE beggarly hand-to-mouth policy in which the financial affairs of this empire, with the exception of one or two brilliant years, have been conducted ought to terminate in the face of the terrible results of the past twelve months, to the magnitude of which it has seriously contributed. If the cheese-paring principles which reached a glorious consummation in the ignoble financial regime of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who was a peddling economiser and not an economist, an accountant and not a financier, are to be the stereotyped principles on which Indian finance is to be administered, then we may reconcile ourselves to the anticipation of having every few years another province, as large as England, of this stupendous empire which we take such pharasaic pains to let all the world know we govern paternally, devastated by famine and the scourge which accompany it. Mr. Massey has been the witness of one of the most frightful calamities unconnected with war which has ever befallen a people: and if he is capable of sufficient earnestness and alive to a sufficient sense of the responsibility that rests upon him as the ministerial organ by which the initiative in a long series of reforms in the financial policy of Government must be taken, he will not, in the spirit of apathy with which he approached the subject of taxation last year, defer till 1868 what can be taken in hand now. The Orissa Famine complicates the difficulties which, from other causes than the temporary and immediate disorganization of the Imperial Funds, beset his path as Finance Minister. It has demonstrated the necessity, and extended the demand which can never henceforth be evaded on any empty piece of State-craft, but which nevertheless it is impossible ever to satisfy to the full, for public works in India as a prime duty of Government. Perhaps it has even converted Mr. Massey himself, for a year ago not the least ominous of his utterances for the future was the indication that he regarded the vote of the miserable pittance doled out for the construction of public works as a "tyranny" exercised over Indian finance, and as a "disturbing element" which, being under "almost absolute command," might be got rid of at pleasure. This means that whenever the revenue falls short, public works will be suspended to supply the deficiency. This monstrous and short-sighted doctrine which Mr. Massey inherits, with an almost perpetual deficit, as the heirloom of the Financial Department cannot henceforth after the lessons of Orissa be put in practice with the same annual and irresponsible facility as heretofore. To the now almost absolute impossibility of trenching on the small sum set apart for public works and making these the scapegoat of the Financial Department must henceforth be added, as a farther complication of the difficulties of Mr. Massey, the burden of finding money to accelerate the prosecution of all such undertakings as are requisite for opening up the country and rendering its natural capabilities commercially more available. It may be some deduction ultimately from the sum of misery caused by the famine that has swept Eastern India, if the cry for public works which it has excited everywhere, except in the bureau of the Indian Government, forces a real public works policy upon the powers that preside over the destinies of India. Whether loans are raised here or at home, and even if expenditure on remunerative public works is to be transferred from capital to revenue as the *Friend of India* announced in December last, there still remains employment for all the resources that the revenue of the country places at the disposal of the Finance Minister in such public works as are not in common parlance "remunerative."

There is thus, perhaps, an end to that false and unjust principle upon which the paramount duties of the State landlord have been evaded by Government whenever the calculations of the budget were thrown out of joint by the results of the year. The great dumb multitude, who have no art or part in the government of India save meekly to contribute twenty millions of land-revenue to its exchequer without daring to ask Government to spend a single rupee on the improvement of the land or dreaming of enquiring in what manner it appropriates the enormous tax it levies from them, has hitherto been dumb and uncomplaining through mere excess of ignorance; and the martyrdom of three-fourths of the population of a province seems to have been required to convince Government that it has duties to discharge towards the ryots of India quite as imperative as those of an English squire or an Irish landlord. To divert the whole of the sum of twenty millions raised from land to the ordinary administrative purposes of the State, as may be said almost literally to be the case, is not merely a culpable injustice towards the land, but a flagrant act of blindness as regards the future growth of the revenue. We complain querulously of the inelasticity of one half of the revenue, but the cause is not far to seek. The great State landlord does the least it can for the land it owns and on which mainly it subsists. The source of elasticity in the land-revenue lies in the prosecution of public works, which not only increase the yield and value of the land, but become in themselves direct sources of revenue. On the lowest principle, therefore, which can guide the policy of a great empire,—the miserable shop-keeping principle which has too long prevailed in India, whether or not public works will pay as a speculation,—Mr. Massey has no excuse for delaying to set machinery in motion to goad them on throughout the country. On higher principles—the avoidance of famines and the redress of the inequalities of taxation—he has every reason that can commend itself to the mind of a statesman for prosecuting them with the most earnest and restless vigour. To accomplish this he must let free a large proportion of the land revenue for its legitimate uses and supplement his income by the taxation of the capitalist and commercial classes whose fortunes and profits enjoy at present an immunity from taxation. But apart from the prosecution of public works altogether, Mr. Massey, if he will take a broad view of his duty, will get rid of the present rooted system of injustice by which the rich escape taxation and the poor pay it. It is not a matter of much moment by what name the tax is denominated, whether an income or a succession or a License or other tax, if the burden of it falls in fair proportion on the classes of the population who are most able to bear it. From a hint in last year's budget, we gather that Mr. Massey is not averse to imposing on the wealthy portion of the community a tax for the privilege they possess of enjoying or amassing their wealth in peace beneath the shelter of the British power. Taking this hint in connection with the appointment of the recent Tariff Commission, and its recommendations to abolish the duty on a large number of articles which now pay it without contributing any tangible sum to the Exchequer, Mr. Massey has given an indication of his desire to proceed upon a liberal and equalising line of policy that shall at once unfetter trade from some of its restrictions and help to redress the most crying error of our financial system. There is, however, one evil which he in common with his predecessors and successors has to encounter, and to which they have never given adequate weight, we mean the diminution in the value or purchasing power of money. Nominally the revenue from all sources is about 47 millions sterling, but it no more represents that amount actually than a rupee represents two shillings. While the expenditure is increasing in a rapid ratio, and ought, if the services were dealt with in a spirit of common fairness, to increase still more, the revenue is nominally almost stationary, but actually it decreases in proportion as its purchasing power becomes less. The gravity of this fact becomes momentous, and it supplies a powerful reason with any Finance Minister who has the ambition to be something more than a cashier or cheque-clerk of accounts to obviate its effects by taxing the wealth of the Empire. If Sir Charles Trevelyan had not shut his eyes to this fact, it would not have remained to the *Friend of India* to announce lately with all the clap-trap effect of some mighty discovery, "There must be new taxation." Such has been the painful and bitterest cry of the Indian Press for years, and Mr. Massey, we believe, cannot in the present state of the Indian finances refuse to listen to it. He has one great fund, altogether exempt from taxation, to go to,

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

AMERICA.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., MORNING.

Advices from Washington state that in yesterday's sitting of the Senate a Bill was passed as substitute for the Bill brought forward in the House of Representatives by which the military government of the Southern States is made provisional until the establishment of the State Government with negro suffrage, the Bill provides that those states which rebelled are to be disfranchised until the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Emperor of Austria has published a Rescript announcing the restoration of the Hungarian Constitution and the adjournment for Parliamentary treatment of the question of the reorganisation of the army.

In yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons, the Government introduced a Bill for the improvement of the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland.

It is officially denied that Russia contemplates making fresh conquests in Central Asia.

ACCOUCHMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY, AFTERNOON.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has given birth to a daughter.

Government has introduced a Bill prolonging the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

The House of Representatives at Washington have rejected the Bill brought down from the Senate modifying the military government in the South.

A meeting of the members of the Liberal party in the House of Commons will be held next Tuesday to consider the Reform Question.

BOMBAY.

MAJOR W. Y. H. SECRETT, Superintendent of Police, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

It will be seen by an announcement in our Sporting column that to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, is fixed for settling in connection with the Bombay Races.

From a private letter we learn that some educated and influential natives of Madras intend to proceed to France to be present at the Paris Exhibition.

IN our report of Sir Bartle Frere's speech at the laying of the first stone of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and Memorial Hall, the name of George Berkley was incorrectly given for that of James Berkley.

WE understand that the native bankers and shroffs of this city intend to represent to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bombay the desirability of keeping open the Mombadevi branch of the Bank.

BABJEE GOPALL was on Saturday last committed by the Acting Chief Magistrate to take his trial, at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for the theft of several gold ornaments, worth Rupees 843-12, the property of one Tuara Khemjee.

THE E. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s, S. S. *Sir Bartle Frere*, Captain S. Robinson, arrived on Saturday last from the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—Mr Drummond, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodhouse, Mr. Doughty and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hajee Mahomed, Mr. and Mrs. Hajee Abdool Curreem.

THE B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s, steamer *Tilly*, Captain H. T. Platts, sailed on Saturday for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—

For Cannanore—Mr. Brown.

For Beypore—Mr. G. E. Pritchard.

For Goa—Mr. M. C. de Costa and Mr. Scott.

On the 20th ultimo Mr. Keir applied to Sir C. Sargent, on behalf of Mr. Bendir, official liquidator of the East India Trading and Banking Company (in liquidation), for an order directing some 217 contributories who are indebted to the Company in respect of unpaid calls made when the Company was in existence, to show cause why they had not made such payments. A rule nisi was obtained on that occasion which was returnable on Saturday last. On the latter day upwards of one hundred of the contributories appeared, when Sir C. Sargent adjourned the case until Thursday, 7th March next, when it will come on in Chambers before Mr. Justice Westropp. The sum due on these unpaid calls amount to Rs. 1,96,500.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tucker presided at a sitting of the Chief Parsee Matrimonial Court on Saturday last at the High Court, Mazagon. The usual number of Parsee delegates were in attendance. The first case, the issues in which were settled on the 8th inst., was that of Veerbaee against her husband Hormusjee Framjee, in which the plaintiff sued for the restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Dadlis, and Mr. Shantaram, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Leggett, for the defendant. On the application of one of the parties to the suit, the case was ordered to be heard with closed doors. Another case, that of Goolbaee against her husband Sorabjee Nanabhoy, praying for the restitution of conjugal rights, was also fixed on for hearing the same day. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee appeared for the plaintiff. The first case was not finished when the Court rose, and was postponed until the 6th March.

THE "Rocky Mountain Wonders," whose announcements our readers have no doubt seen, gave their first representation on Saturday evening, in a tent close to the site lately occupied by Wilson's Circus, and in presence of a good gathering of the public. The performances are chiefly of a gymnastic kind, and in many instances disclose marvellous physical ability. Among the more striking features of the entertainment is the performance of "Young Alfred," who—in a manner which seems to set at utter defiance the laws of gravitation—walks on the roof, with his head down. The skating of Professor Fuller, who has joined the Company, is also a very pleasing and graceful performance; and his imitation of the efforts of a beginner is as correct as it is amusing. The "Rocky Mountain Wonders" deserve success.

A CASE ARISING OUT OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Signor Martinelli, Ballet Master of the Italian Opera Company, appeared on Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. R. B. Barlow, Acting Chief Magistrate, to prosecute a Mussalman named Hajee Mahomed Ally, charging him with fraudulently obtaining a decree in the Small Cause Court for a sum not due, and for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Cleary appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Leathes defended the prisoner. The facts of the case are as follows:—It appears that the prosecutor lives in a bungalow at Khetwaddy and the prisoner was in the habit of going into the bungalow to sell him jewellery. On the 8th of November last the prisoner sold to Signor Martinelli a gold watch and chain and collar button for Rs. 540. The prosecutor had no money at the time and therefore requested him to come on the following day. The prisoner hesitated to part with the property without having obtained any security and therefore requested Signor Martinelli to give him a receipt for the watch and chain, which was done. On the following day, the 9th November, Hajee Mahomed went to demand the money, when the prosecutor returned him the watch and chain in presence of several persons, stating at the time "I am not making sufficient money, take away your watch and chain." But before returning him the property Signor Martinelli asked the Mussulman to return him the receipt, the latter said that he would do so on the following morning. Under the circumstance the prosecutor refused to return the articles, but upon the representation being made to him by Mr. Stringer, the manager of the Company, Signor Martinelli returned the watch and chain to the prisoner. Some time after this the prisoner filed an action against the prosecutor in the Small Cause Court for the value of the articles returned to him. The case came on the 14th instant, before the acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court, and an *exparte* verdict was recorded in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Gunputrao Shreecrustna, clerk and Mr. Dajputram, interpreter to the acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court, were examined, after which His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day (Monday).

THE Court was detained for about an hour for want of an Italian interpreter.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay has forwarded to us the following for publication. The first is a telegram from the Government of India to that of Bombay as follows—

From	To
Calcutta	Bombay
From	To
Financial Secy.	Secy. to Govt.

Clear the Line,
Precedence.

The Governor General in Council authorizes the Bank of Bombay to carry on the Government business on the terms which have been accepted in the correspondence.

Bombay, 23—13—32.
23/2/67.

The terms referred to in the preceding telegram are:—

1st. The agreement to be renewed for a period of one year.

2nd. The minimum Government balance to be 25 lacs, exclusive of copper coin packed for remittance and separate accounts of public officers apart from the Government account.

Interest at the lowest rate charged by the Bombay Bank to the public to be paid by Government on the difference between the amount of the actual Government cash balance of the day and the sum of 25 lacs.

3rd. As a remuneration for the management of the public debt, the Bank to receive Rupees 4,000 per crore of the portion of the debt payable in the Bombay Presidency.

4th. No loans or advances save to the Presidency Banks at Calcutta and Madras to be made without being properly covered.

The annexed is a copy of a report from the Directors of the Bank, No. 714 dated the 1st February 1867, which was forwarded to the Government of India with a letter from the Bombay Government, No. 169 dated the 12th idem. The telegram above quoted is a reply to these communications.

A Bill for reducing the capital is now before the Legislative Council, and will shortly be passed into law.

No. 169 OF 1867.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1867.

From F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
Chief Secy. to the Government of Bombay,

To E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, No. 90 dated the 9th ultimo, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward to you, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, dated the 1st instant, from which it will be seen that the Directors of the Bank accept the terms proposed in your letter for the renewal of the Government account with the Bank of Bombay for the period of one year.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that this report will be regarded as satisfactory.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 714 OF 1867.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1867.

To F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have had the honour to submit to the Directors of the Bank your letter, No. 68 dated 17th ultimo, with the various enclosures from the Government of India, intimating their willingness to renew, under certain conditions, the present agreement with the Bank for a further period of one year.

2. In reply I am instructed to state that the Directors accept the terms therein proposed for the renewal of the Government account with the Bank for the period of one year, during which time the working can be fully tested both by the Government and the Bank, and any modifications which may hereafter appear desirable may be taken into consideration.

3. Referring to paragraph 5 of the letter from the Government of India, I am further desired to state that the resolution to reduce the nominal capital of the Bank by one-half was duly confirmed at the meeting of shareholders on the 15th ultimo, and that steps are now being taken to carry it out by Legislative enactment.

4. The Directors have every desire to afford Government all the information in their power with regard to the actual state of that bank, but from the fact that a very large proportion of outstanding claims is against estates now being wound up under trustees, they are not almost impossible to form an absolutely reliable valuation of probable recoveries. They have applied for information to all of these trustees with the view of preparing a reliable estimate for Government, but have not succeeded in eliciting fresh material upon which to base it.

5. I am desired, however, to point out certain facts bearing upon this important question which Government may consider satisfactory. It may be remembered that in September last a Committee was appointed, partly by the Bombay Government and partly by the Directors, to enquire into the state of the Bank; and they estimated that at that time Rs. 1,24,50,500 of the capital of the Bank was intact. No fresh disasters have since then occurred to increase the doubtful outstandings of this Bank, but the securities which were valued for the above estimate at a moment of great depression have now materially increased in value, as may be observed in the following comparative quotations:—

	Valuation per share by revising Prices in Committee in Sept. 1866.	Jan. 1867.
Bombay Reclamation Co.	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 3,000
Elphinstone Land Co (old)	,, 600	,, 650
United Victoria and Colaba Co.	,, 1,000	,, 1,250
Mazagon Reclamation ..... Co	,, 700	,, 800
Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	,, 465	,, 1,000
Bombay Shipping Co.	,, 250	,, 1,750
Royal Bank of India	,, 30	,, 70
Iron Shipping Co.	No valuation	,, 750

Sales of these are now being made with all prudent despatch, and the Directors trust in a very short time to have disposed of the whole.

6. On the other hand, the possible liabilities of the Bank on these securities, estimated in September last at Rs. 39,75,200 are now reduced within very narrow limits. The largest of these is in connection with the Commercial Banking Corporation, upon which, according to the report of Mr. Holyland, the official liquidator appointed by the Court of Chancery, there will not be any call. But should there unfortunately arise the necessity for a small call, the Directors have been informed by the liquidators in Bombay that it would in all probability be eventually refunded. Beyond this, the only other liability of this nature amounts to Rs. 69,000 should the utmost call be made by the Asiatic Banking Corporation against the shares held by the Bank.

7. The difficulty of revising the last estimate must be apparent to Government, when I state that at the time when the revising Committee's valuation was made, no less than 145 accounts aggregating Rs. 2,16,80,000, were claims against estates being wound up under trust. The claims of this nature still outstanding amount to Rs. 2,11,30,000, and regarding these the Directors have not yet been able to obtain further reliable information. Earnestly desirous, however, of meeting the desire of Government in this respect, and above all of not misleading them by any mere hasty guesses, the Directors have, with long and laborious care, examined the state of every outstanding debt, and although for the reasons already given they submit that it is impossible to give any closely reliable estimate, they at least feel able to express their belief, after rigorous valuation, that one-half of the Bank's capital remains intact.

8. The Directors earnestly trust that with the former estimate before them—an estimate it will be remembered not formed by the Board themselves but by an independent Committee partly appointed by the Government of Bombay, and which, while not affected by the addition of further failures, has assumed a more favourable aspect, at least in the improved value of securities, and the diminution of liabilities upon them—Government may consider the present scrupulous statement which the Directors make, with confidence, as sufficient, and may not hesitate to renew their agreement with the Bank, at least for the short period proposed, by the end of which time the Directors trust that a detailed and satisfactory statement of the Bank's position may be ready for the inspection of Government.

9. Assuming even the above low estimate, the Directors respectfully draw the attention of Government to the fact that the capital of the Bank would then be double what it was when the agreement of Government with the Bank was first effected, and a reference to the weekly statement published in the *Government Gazette* will show that the Bank is now in a much stronger position than it was at the 30th June last. The large amount of deposits in the Bank testifies to the restoration of public confidence, as under—

	30th June 1866.	Jan. 1867.
Government Deposits.	Rs. 1,15,76,000	Rs. 81,60,000
Deposits at Head Office.	,, 1,81,39,000	,, 2,55,94,000
Do. at Branches.	,, 37,79,000	,, 31,34,000
Total Deposits	Rs. 3,35,44,000	Rs. 3,68,88,000
Cash balance	,, 1,71,08,200	,, 2,35,54,400

10. The Directors are quite ready to adopt the bye-laws of the Bank of Bengal, in fact until within the last few years they were generally the rules in force here.

11. The revised rules and regulations determining the powers and responsibility of the Secretary and Treasurer have also the approval of the Directors except in some minor points of detail. A copy of the rules to be adopted by the Bank will be prepared and submitted with as little delay as possible—I have the honour to be &c.,

J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Friday afternoon, to receive a Report from the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor presided.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, The Rev. G. C. Reynell read the following Report:—

The Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, in presenting its first report to the subscribers to the Board, and to the public generally, thinks it will be desirable to state the reasons for which it was formed, as well as the progress which it has made in its endeavours to carry out the objects for which it was established. Towards the close of the year 1865 the following memorial was presented to the Bishop of Bombay by various clergymen and other persons especially interested in the question of education:—

That to the knowledge of your memorialists there is a considerable number of children in Bombay whose parents do not send them to England for education, but are unwilling to have them educated in charitable institutions.

That for this class there exist no suitable schools, especially for day-scholars.

That your memorialists are convinced that one or more such schools might be set on foot and made self-supporting.

Your memorialists accordingly pray your Lordship to take measures for establishing schools for the children of this class of our countrymen, in which they may be trained in religious and useful learning befitting the station of life which they are likely to fill.

Your memorialists further pray that if it be possible, those schools be in connection with or affiliated to the Bombay Education Society, or the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in order that the public may have the better guarantee of their efficiency and permanence.

Should either of these plans be impracticable, your memorialists would respectfully suggest the establishment of a Diocesan Board of Education similar to those which have been founded in the other Presidencies of India.

The Bishop in reply expressed his great satisfaction in receiving the memorial, and promised to help the memorialists in every possible way. His Lordship stated that an application made to the Diocesan Committee S. P. C. K. to meet the views of the memorialists had been unsuccessful, and that if the Bombay Education Society also declined to take up the matter, he should be prepared to create a new body for the purpose, though he was very reluctant to multiply organizations for Christian objects in a community whose members are most of them already overtasked with their obligating and exemplary duties.

The result of an application to the Bombay Education Society, which was supported by the Bishop, will be learned from the following extract from His Lordship's annual report to Government:—

It seems proper that this report should contain some notice of the formation of a Diocesan Board of Education. The call for middle class schools, mainly in the island of Bombay, has for long been urgent; and it was natural for those who saw the need to look in the first instance to the Bombay Education Society for aid. The original design from which this Society sprung was "a school in Bombay for the children of Protestant Christians, or of such others as might be disposed to avail themselves of its benefit." The plan was afterwards enlarged, and "it was determined to establish and maintain one school at the least within the island of Bombay, and also to establish and assist other schools within the limits of the Government, as far as the Society's funds might admit." Had this plan been adhered to, there would have been nothing to prevent the Society from being, as its designation imported, an organization for the promotion of European Christian education generally throughout the Presidency. But when application was made to the Managing Committee for assistance in establishing a middle class school, it was pointed out that by the existing regulations, the Society is limited to a care for the children of the poor, a description which would hardly apply, it was thought, to the pupils in such a school as was now contemplated. Either therefore the regulations of the Society must be altered or a new machinery set up. There were also other considerations. In the schools of the Bombay Education Society it is required that the children assembled be instructed in the principles of the Church of England. But occasionally instances will occur in which children, who ought to benefit by a middle class school, will be of other communions than the Church of England, and to whose parents object to their learning the catechism and other formularies of the church. It is not indeed to be denied that the church in her 79th canon does require that in all schools conducted on her principles the master shall teach the children the Catechism in English and Latin the larger or shorter catechism set forth by public authority. But at the date of this canon there would be few, if any, to object to this; now it is otherwise. The Diocesan Board of Education therefore has considered that in schools established directly on the principles of the Church of England, so far as Church of England children are concerned, and only in the case of objectors, the learning of church formularies not constituting the claim of the Church on the one hand, and due regard to the consciences of nonconformists on the other will be equitably adjusted. Local Committees are now at work in connection with the Board, in order to promote the opening of schools in different districts of the island of Bombay, and as soon as their plans are matured, it will depend upon the parents' co-operation and that of the community at large to give to those plans the requisite support.

The inability of the S. P. C. K. and the B.E.S. to take up the matter caused the formation of the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education. At a meeting at the Cathedral on 27th March 1866, called by the Bishop, it was resolved to issue a circular announcing the establishment of the Board, and calling for subscriptions on its behalf. In August 1866 an application was made by the Board to Government for information as to the extent to which Government aid might be expected for Schools in connexion with it. Attention was drawn to the recommendation of Lord Canning that if a Diocesan Board of Education were formed in Bombay, schools under it should receive the same assistance as those belonging to the Calcutta Board.

1. That to the sum collected from private subscriptions as a building and foundation fund, an equal sum be given by Government.

2. That from the opening of each school it should receive a grants-in-aid to the fullest extent allowed by the rules.

3. That if the school be built where ground is at the disposal of Government, the ground be given.

The Board further pointed out that in its opinion the system of grants-in aid, on the principle of payment by results, was not calculated to elicit that liberal generosity from the public as a system based on a division of the cost of maintenance for each school between Government and the Board. To this application the following answer was received by the Board, for which it takes this opportunity of expressing its grateful acknowledgments to Government:—

To the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

MY LORD—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, No. 59 dated the 11th August last, enclosing a communication from the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, enquiring whether the suggestion of Lord Canning's Minute of 30th October 1860, for aid to European schools, may be considered as in force in this presidency.

In reply I am desired by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to intimate that Lord Canning's suggestion may be considered to be in force in this presidency, but that in granting land and building money Government will require a guarantee that the ground and building will be permanently devoted to educational purposes, and that on these being abandoned, Government will take back the land with a lien upon the buildings to the amount of the subsidy.

With reference to the question submitted in the last para. of your letter, relative to pecuniary assistance from Government to every school under the Board, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Government cannot give any such general pledge as is asked for, but that if the case of any particular school be brought forward, Government would not object, if fully satisfied on all points connected with its character and management, to give, for the first year of its existence, aid to the extent of one-half of its expenses, not on the system of payment by results.

For further aid from Government the Board must trust to the efficiency of their schools, and the rules for payment by results, which will in any special cases they see reason to make special representations.—I have, &c.,

C. GORNE, Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 9th November 1866.

One of the first objects of the Board was to endeavour to collect statistical information as to the number of children for whom the means of instruction were wanting. For this purpose investigations were set on foot in various directions. But while very sufficient evidence offered itself of the necessity for such operations as the Board was contemplating, it was found to be impossible, from various causes, to obtain any certainly accurate returns, unless by means which it would not have been expedient, even if it were practicable, for the Board to employ. The object, however, will not be lost sight of. In the meantime it has been found, particularly in the Byculla district, how seriously the distance at which Europeans of the middle classes are scattered impedes a regular attendance of their children at school. From this, although not from this cause alone, the school in the district has not hitherto done so well as could be desired. Some changes about to be made will, it is hoped, be attended by an improvement in the number of pupils. In Fort George 27 pupils are reported, and the school is doing well. At Colaba the attendance is 59, and the advantages resulting to the neighbourhood are highly appreciated. In Girgaum no new school has yet been opened. At Poona a school for girls, aided by a grant from the Board, has been for four months in operation, and already 30 children are attending, with encouraging promise of a yet further advance. The Board is hopeful that, small as these beginnings seem, and difficult as it is in this country to carry on such undertakings—mainly from the paucity of qualified teachers—in future years far larger results will follow.

In October occurred the deeply lamented death of the Right Rev. G. E. L. Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India. The eight years of his episcopate had been especially signalized by the great attention he paid to the educational wants of Europeans and Indo-Europeans of the middle class of society. By him schools in the various hill stations in the Bengal presidency were founded, and the C. D. B. E. (on the mode of which the B. D. B. E. is formed) established. The Board wishing to have a tangible record of the eminent services to the cause of education of the much deplored Metropolitan, (and to afford an opportunity for an expression of the reverence and affection entertained towards his memory by persons residing in the Bombay presidency, issued in November a proposal for the erection of a schoolhouse on the Esplanade for 40 boys as day-scholars, to be called "The Bishop Cotton Memorial School." The cost of erection has been roughly estimated at Rs. 40,000, of which near half is expected from Government under the terms of Lord Canning's minute already alluded to. Government was pleased to issue a memorandum recommending this scheme to the support of the European and Indo-European community in the presidency. It now remains for the Board to allude to the schools which it has already aided.

To the school at Mazagon Rs. 100 a month.

To the school at Fort George Rs. 100 for apparatus and Rs. 46 a month.

To the school at Colaba Rs. 90 a month (since raised to Rs. 120.)

To the school at Poona Rs. 30 a month.

The amount received by the Board in 1866 for its general fund was Rs. 4,838-12-0.

The subscriptions to the Bishop Cotton Memorial up to date amount to Rs. 4,499-8-0 including promises.

In conclusion the Board tenders its best thanks to the clergy who have preached on behalf of the Board, to the subscribers and donors to its funds, to the Brigadier General of the Bombay Garrison, and to the Freemason's Hall Committee for the use of rooms in which the schools at Fort George and Mazagon respectively are held. There is no occasion to enlarge on the importance of the objects which the Board seeks to attain. The duty of educating the young is universally admitted. The Board confidently appeals to the public for a continuance and an increase of the support already given to it in its endeavours to provide for the bringing up of the children of the European and Eurasian community of the Bombay presidency in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay begged to move the adoption of this Report by the present meeting. He thought he might designate the Report as a very modest and very matter of fact document. It gave a plain history of the origin, progress, and present position of the work to which the Diocesan Board of Education had addressed itself. Some of those now present, he dared say, could go further back in that history than the Report carried them, for there were those who, like himself, could recollect more than one effort which had been made in Bombay, in years past, to feel their way to the establishment of a large middle class school; but again and again, on enquiry, it had been found that there was not sufficient encouragement for them to proceed. They had found especially that there was very considerable doubt whether the funds which would be necessary for the maintenance of such a school would be forthcoming. Whether those conclusions had been right or wrong they should all rejoice that the time of doubt was past, and that they were met there that afternoon to hear of some progress actually made,—to hear of the establishment, not of one school, as originally contemplated a few years ago, but of the establishment of various schools, on different spots, to meet the wants of the different districts of the island. But there were one or two points in the Report upon which he could well believe some persons would wish its information had gone further. For example, it might be desirable to know the probable number of the children for whose use schools such as the Board contemplated were required. It had been his hope that this would be one of the very first points on which they would receive definite information; and the clergymen, and gentlemen associated with them on the Diocesan Board of Education, had made endeavours to ascertain statistics of the case, but had found,—partly from the way in which the European families for whom such schools were wanted were scattered about in the island, partly from the difficulty of reaching them felt in consequence of the changes continually going on in their residence (so that the statistics which were accurate to-day would be inaccurate to-morrow,) and also in some measure from the reluctance—a reluctance which all could understand, a reluctance which none would feel willing to blame—on the part of such families as the Report described, (namely, those who were above allowing their children to receive eleemosynary education) to see persons visiting their dwellings for the purpose of making enquiries as to the education of their children;—these were some of the reasons why it had been found difficult to ascertain the information which was desired. They were sanguine that what would be met in time, because, as the schools became known, those who really wanted them would come to regard them in their true light. The object he had indicated would not be lost sight of, and he hoped that the Board would be in a position before long to obtain information on which a distinct opinion as to the wants of the community could be formed. Now, there was another point upon which he could well believe that some of those present, and others when they heard the contents of the Report, would express some surprise; and that was, that the number of the schools was not larger. But it must be recollected that the Board had only been in operation for twelve months, and it must also be borne in mind that there were practical difficulties in setting these schools at work, which would not occur when once they had been established. But there were several schools of which great hopes were entertained. There was the school at Fort George, which was a well conducted establishment. Then, there was the school at Colaba, of which he could speak from personal knowledge, for he had visited it, and visited it with the greatest satisfaction. The school at Byculla, to which allusion had been made, had, he was thankful to say, the prospect of equalling the others before long; and if the present Superintendent persevered in the object of securing success he had no doubt the school would prosper in his hands. Then, mention had been made of the school at Poona for girls, in which he took a deep interest. His Excellency would remember a visit they had paid together to a school for boys in Poona, and the great satisfaction it had afforded them. The school for girls was intended to run *pari passu* with that school for boys, and to give girls an education suited to their circumstances in life. It had commenced with great promise of success; they had been fortunate in the mistress of the school; and he trusted that future reports would show there had been good results derived from it by the families of the district. He was thankful to see the number of ladies who had come to the present meeting, and he was sure that in this school they would take a special interest. As to the funds of the Board it could not be said that they stood at a very high figure, but he recollected how, this time last year, when he spoke of the formation of the Board, people shook their heads and said it was a very bad time to begin. Therefore, under the circumstances he thought they had cause to be thankful, for the Board had funds enough and more than enough for all the work at present before it; and he felt confident that if the Board persevered in its undertaking, funds would not be wanting for its support. There was one other point in the Report to which he would advert—not because he thought there would be any disappointment, but rather the contrary, in the minds of those who took an interest in the Board. The Board was a Diocesan Board, and was bound to be consistent with the principles of the Church of England; and the principle of the Church was that children should receive the teaching of the Church. Freedom of thought in all religious matters was a watchword of the present day; and he for one thanked God that it was so, and trusted that it would ever continue so in our own native land and in all its colonies and settlements. (Applause.) In consequence of this it had been felt that they had, as it were, to strike a balance between the principles of the Church on the one hand and the claims of non-conformists on the other; and it had been decided that the children of the Church should receive the teaching of the Church, and that the children of those who objected to it should not have such teaching forced upon them. Now, he alluded to this for the purpose of making one other remark, and it was this, that he had made enquiries and had found that in all the schools of the Board at present existing no one instance had yet occurred of any individual objecting to his children receiving the instruction ordinarily given. (Applause.) He was sure this meeting would endorse in this respect—as he trusted it would do in all other respects—the principles and the practice of the Board; and that this time next year a report would be presented which would show a gratifying measure of success. The Lord Bishop concluded by again moving the adoption of the Report, and resumed his seat amid applause.

Sir Richard Couch (the Chief Justice) begged to second the motion which had just been made by his friend the Lord Bishop. It was with great pleasure that he did so. His Lordship had in the first instance requested him to move the adoption of the Report; but, knowing that His Lordship was much better acquainted than he with the subject, and much more familiar with what had been taking place in Bombay in connection with this matter, and, moreover, that he had had so much longer experience in this city, he considered that the motion ought rather to be left in His Lordship's hands. It gave him much pleasure, however, to be able to join a Society of this kind and to take such a part in its proceedings as the duties which his position imposed upon him—and which he felt to be very onerous and to cause a great pressure on his time—permitted him to do. And though it was with reluctance that he appeared on any public occasion, he had great pleasure in being present at this time to second the motion which had just been made and to assist in carrying out the great object of this Society. It had been said in the course of the Report that it was quite unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of the subject which was occupying the attention of this meeting; and he was sure, in looking round upon the present meeting, that it must be quite unnecessary to speak at all as to the necessity of promoting education amongst all classes and in the utmost possible way. The time had long since passed when there could be any division of opinion as to the necessity of educating every class of the community. If there was any question yet to be discussed (apart from the important question as to religious education) it was whether we should not be justified—he did not say in this country but at all events in Europe—in introducing a system of compulsory education and in requiring the parents of children to provide as far as their means would allow for their intellectual support and improvement just as much as they were bound to do for their physical support. (Applause.) This was not a question, however, which it was necessary to consider in India, but it did appear to him that there were peculiar reasons in this country why we should devote our utmost energies to the cause of education. We were placed here in a peculiar position. He would not attempt to describe what His Excellency the Governor had on one occasion very eloquently described,—the mission of our countrymen in India. But that mission required something more than physical superiority; it was said to be accomplished merely by the force of bayonets. That mission was to be accomplished, if it was to be accomplished at all, by maintaining moral superiority over the natives of this country. (Applause.) Without that, he considered it would be impossible for us to carry out what he thought we must all feel to be the great object for which the empire of India had been entrusted to us (applause); and in order to carry that out we must devote ourselves to the utmost in educating the European portion of the population. (Renewed applause.) It was not sufficient that we should introduce from time to time from the mother country and our own native land, highly educated men of all classes, men who had had the advantages of the best education which their own country could afford; but we must, it seemed to him, seek to give such an education to those who were born in this country, and whose parents had not the means of sending them to England to receive a proper education, that they might fairly maintain a proper position with regard to the native population, among whom they had to obtain employment and pass their lives. (Applause.) It was not sufficient merely to introduce persons from England carefully trained for the public services,—persons who had been subjected to strict tests of examination,—and that the best representatives of every class of men should come from England; —or it would come to this, that we should have in the society of this place a highly educated upper class of Europeans, and then, with it, there would be presented to the natives of this country an inferior uneducated class, sunk in ignorance, and, he feared, also sunk in that immorality which generally accompanied ignorance. And in the intermediate place between those two classes there would be a class of natives who, through the measures of Government, had been highly educated. (Hear, hear.) Far be it from us to disparage in any way the great assistance which Government had given to the education of natives, or to wish that it should not be given; but at the same time this fact afforded a very strong reason why the greatest exertions should be made for the education of our own European population. (Applause.) And whilst Government was exerting itself to the utmost to educate the natives, it was our duty as individuals—and they hoped to derive assistance from Government—to supply the want of a fitting education for Europeans. He regretted that they could not look forward to receiving assistance from His Excellency, in Bombay, but he hoped and trusted that His Excellency would assist them in the sphere to which he was going. Schools such as were needed should be promoted in the utmost possible way by individual exertion, and promoted also—as he trusted they would be—by Government as well; and there was, as it appeared to him, a special reason why they might ask this, for as far as he understood the subject (but as he had already said, he could not enter into details as his friend the Lord Bishop had done, his experience in Bombay having been much more limited than that of His Lordship) it appeared that the effect of the educational system introduced by Government had been very much to injure European schools, and that there were schools which, before that system was so much developed, would have afforded a very much better education to Europeans than they could now obtain. These appeared to him to be very strong reasons why we should enter upon this work with the greatest earnestness; and—as His Lordship had mentioned in dwelling upon the different parts of the Report—there was reason to be glad for what had already been done and to be thankful for the assistance which had been derived from the community. It would be not only unnecessary, but would be a great waste of time for him (the Chief Justice) to dwell upon matters which His Lordship had already alluded to, but he would say a word in regard to the great want—and undoubtedly it was a great want—which was referred to in the Report, the want of accurate statistics showing the need of the operations of this Society. Efforts had been made with a view to obtaining accurate information with regard to the wants of the community, without however meeting with the success which might be desired, but could any one doubt for a moment the great necessity for the operations of this Board? It might be that they could not get at figures and that they could not sum up the number of children actually requiring education, but he thought that no one who was at all acquainted with Bombay could doubt the great need that there was of schools for educating the children of the middle classes of Europeans, —for children who required the best education that could be procured, and who needed to have the same kind of University education that the natives readily received at present. There was a great and acknowed want, and we should not wait for statistics. We ought no more to wait for statistics than we did when we were asked to contribute to the Famine Fund. (Applause.) There was now—not to the same extent undoubtedly—but there was now, in Bombay, a kind of famine in regard to education; and we ought to come forward and do our utmost without waiting for accurate tables which would show us how many children required our assistance. (Applause.) He trusted that the constitution of this Board was such that it might enjoy the confidence of the community that the money which might be entrusted to it would not be misspent and that it would not ask for or endeavour to obtain from the public any money which it did not deem to be actually needed for the purposes of education, and which it did not see the means of spending properly and to good purpose. He thought the Board might ask fairly for that degree of confidence, and he had great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and in expressing his sincere desire that this Society might be successful in its endeavours, and that from the small beginning which His Lordship had described it might in time rise to be a great Society,—that the little rivulet might in time swell into a great river which would overflow this Presidency and carry the benefits of education into every class of the European community. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine in a few words moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency for his kindness in presiding at this meeting.

Mr. Justice Gibbs, in seconding the resolution, said he wished to make one observation in regard to the subject immediately before the meeting. He knew it had been said by some that the schools which the Board had founded had hitherto been of such an elementary character that they might be called infant schools, and that the education they furnished was not of the kind which was wanted for the rising generation of Europeans in this country. He could say—and he believed the clergy and gentlemen associated with them in this work would bear him out when he said—that the reason of this was not that the schools, or the masters who presided over them, were not able to give a much more superior education to the children than was now given, but that, unfortunately, the children who at present attended the schools were not able to receive more than a purely elementary education. He was happy to say—and he thought His Excellency would bear testimony to the truth of what he said—that the superintendent of the Colaba school (who had been for many years in charge of a school in Sind, which was supported under the auspices of Sir Bartle Frere) was quite fit to impart to the children under him any education which European boys up to the age of fifteen were able to receive. Of course he (Mr. Justice Gibbs) did not include classical education in that, for such education was not at present required in this country. He was certain that the elementary education afforded at those schools would be seen to be the firmest basis on which to build a superstructure which would hereafter be capable of providing an education adequate for preparing pupils for the University. He thought this ought to be known, for he knew it had been turned against the Board that it had contented itself with instituting infant schools. He was sure the subject itself was one of the deepest importance, and he could only say that at the meetings of the Board which he had had the pleasure and the honour of attending the matter had been fully discussed, and that every member of the Board was fully impressed with the necessity of doing the utmost they possibly could to provide suitable education for the European community of Bombay.

His Excellency, in acknowledging the resolution, said he would venture to make a few remarks on the general subject before the meeting. He had come to the meeting rather as a hearer than as a speaker, in the hope of knowing before he left this country what had been done by the Board; and he was very glad to learn from the report which had been read by the Secretary and the facts which had been stated by the Lord Bishop and the other gentlemen who had spoken that so much real progress had been made. There was one point on which he fully agreed both with the Lord Bishop and the Chief Justice, and that was, that any statistical facts which they might try to collect now would give a most imperfect notion of the need of improved means of education, and that there was really no necessity whatever for waiting for those facts. This much was clear to whoever went about much in this Presidency, that there were a vast number of European children, and children of European descent, between the age at which they ought to be at an infant school and the age at which they could be sent any distance from their country, who were urgently in need of Christian education. On enquiry it would be found that many of the parents of those children did not ostensibly belong to the Church of England, but he believed that where the services of that Church were available they were generally speaking very thankfully received by them; and he was quite certain that where those Europeans stood in the position of parents it would still seldomer happen that they would not thankfully receive from the clergymen of the Church, or from others associated with them, an education for the little children whom they were bringing up. And he would beg fully to express his concurrence with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in thinking that there was at present a kind of famine of education, which should be met by those prompt and ready and uncalculated measures which such an affliction required. Circumstances had been mentioned which showed it to be especially needful that this should be done; and he thought he could explain to the Chief Justice's satisfaction the cause of the falling-off in the means of education which had been hitherto afforded. Some years ago there were very few Europeans who wished to give their children anything but an elementary education, who were not either in the military service of Government or in some position under the civil Government which enabled them to pay liberally for the education which they desired for their children; and there was no possibility of sending their children els

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India.—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital.—*One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.*

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Ds. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES ROSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th August 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe and the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, 6 months' sight above	£99	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. do.		1s. 11⅝d. "
" 1 do. do.		1s. 11¾d. "
On demand do.		1s. 12d. "
On Scotland do.		1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers }		1s. 10½d. "
Bills on Constantinople and Smyrna Over- }		
and 21 days' sight. }		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

Drafts will also be drawn on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	at	6 per cent.
6 do.	do.	5 "
3 do.	do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If on account in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities in India.

All Letters should be addressed and Remittees made payable to the Agent, Oriental Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, BIRCHIN COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Manager—G. GADDAM, Esq.

Secretary—A. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Head Office, at the following rates, viz.:—

On demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11d. per Rupee.

Deposits transferable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on the 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts (or balances of which there are periods of six months or fallen below that amount), and in such cases, the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as below:—

For 12 months or less than 12 months' notice, 6 per cent.		
" 6 do.	do.	5 "
" 3 do.	do.	4 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

GENERAL.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, 4 per cent.

It is the rule of the Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, but interest on Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted towards the Bank's Bills.

Interest on Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in Cash; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

Jewels and other valuables deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 8th February 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED),

REGISTERED CAPITAL	Rs. 21,33,000 (£213,300).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,66,000 (£156,600).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MELVILLE SLADEN, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. LEVETT, Esq., of Messrs. Levett, Hogg & Co.
MATCHUKIE KETTLEWELL, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO BOODRAJEEBUN LAW, of Messrs. Prankissen, Law & Co.
BABOO PEERAMULL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
R. W. WRIGHTSON, Esq., late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Finland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Chief Office in London—No. 89, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary funds provided, Drafts will be furnished the Bank will demand First Copy of the Bill direct to the Bank in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Deposit on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest, as follows, viz.:—

On Deposits for not less than 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" " 3 " " " " 3 "
" " 12 " " " " 5 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE

Paid-up Capital Rupees 8,84,250.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
FRAMJEE JEHANGIR WADIA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
COLLIANDASS MOOLCHAND, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Daby.

Solicitors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit, from its Head Office in London, the value of drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name must also be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

INTEREST ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially agreed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement.

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends, for the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, 1 per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, 1 per cent.

On receiving Securities for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of Business—10 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
At 3	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 6	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
On Paris	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1s. 11d. do.

Any Drafts of four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 when under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agents.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are now received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital, *Sterling*, £1,000,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000 Lacs.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES IN INDIA—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

AGENCIES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Burjeeling and Nynetal.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at	1s. 11d. per Rupee.
3 do.	do.	at 1s. 11⅛d. "
2 do.	do.	at 1s. 11⅛d. "
1 do.	do.	at 1s. 11⅛d. "
On demand		at 1s. 11¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 10½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		at 1s. 10½d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India, Australia and Continental Europe, also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills Home to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of 1 per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on fixed deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.		
At 5	ditto, nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto, six	ditto.
At 3	ditto, three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved Persons and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1867.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by Imperial Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1848, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—FRANCS 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Reunion, and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London,
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4 do.	do.
12 ditto	5 do.	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £90,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been the prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Hwart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (Ld).

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances can be effected for any sum from the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	3	0	9	13	2	9	2	8	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	35	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	7	8	2	44	0	0	6	15	1

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half Yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 25, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to any United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August 1866.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.,—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALTYES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD DUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWD GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*

THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., M. E. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole Term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	"	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 30th June 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—*One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.—AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	380,600	15	
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	405,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	63,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,159	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	9

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform the Inhabitants of Bombay and Mofussil that they are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS:—

Ex Steamer Fawzan.

Ladies' Croquet Boots in Kid and Morocco.
White Jean and Cashmere Boots without Heels.
Gentlemen's Croquet Boots in Kid and Morocco.
Kid with Patent Golosh Boot, (Dress).
Buckskins Boots and Shoes, superior quality.
Rackett Shoes in Canvas with India Rubber Soles.
Patent Tie and Imitation Tie Shoes.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, in which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic nature. I think of no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a mascular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and correct agent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BOMBAY.....TREACHER & Co.
MADRAS.....OAKES & Co.
KURRACHEE.....BUDGETT & HUGHES.
POONA.....TREACHER & Co.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1865.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's [illegible] of the Custom House, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORBS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and classed them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchongs,	Pouchongs and Pekoe.
" Souchong,	Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes,	Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.	

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Tiellawara Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c., at 1lb. per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

For location	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Madura.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboul do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Venilia.*

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Wajnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

J. NEUBERG,

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Posing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxillary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter

Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)	" 40 0	" 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superf